

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

New Payrolls, Improvements, Factories, and Enterprises That will Give Employment to Labor

Salem, Ore., Sept. 28.—The La Grande \$60,000 Elka lodge building will be erected by the Palmer-Ellison Co. of Portland. It will have Otis elevators and finished in Seattle terra cotta.

Portland Catholics are planning a home for Archbishop Christie and other buildings for 1915, total improvements to cost \$250,000.

Quarterly payment of taxes is a popular movement that would relieve industries in a practical way.

Then ew Pendleton hotel costing \$130,000 has been opened to the public.

The \$75,000 rock crushing of the Cascade Construction Co., at Marion has begun operation with a payroll of 100 men at \$6000 per month. It is expected to distribute 600,000 yards of crushed rock on the S. P. Co tracks in Oregon.

Cyanide jumping from 19 to 75 cents a pound on account of the war is hampering the mining industry in Baker County.

The new Portland post office will have two floors devoted to mail work, and seven floors to offices for the army of federal officials and commissioners at Portland.

Proposed plans for the improvement of the old St. Johns road out of Portland calls for an expenditure of \$170,000.

Albany is calling for bids for a new \$50,000 high school.

Portland bankers recently returned from the bankers conference at Washington, D. C. state eastern factories are running night and day to fill orders brought about by the European war.

European War has demoralized the fruit industry and freak labor laws are crippling the canneries at home.

The Heppner Milling Co. distributes annually \$10,000 in wages.

Pilot Rock has great need of more dwellings.

Pacific Coast Manufacturer; Government ownership of public utilities should not be used to break down investments of capital in public utilities if Oregon is to prosper.

McCully & Rumble of Joseph have just completed a concrete office building.

The State Railroad Commission has protested against a three per cent tax on freight shipments as a means of raising governmental revenue to offset the effect of the European war.

Gresham will soon have a new cannery.

Bids being received for the construction of the headworks at the intake on the East Fork of Hood River and construction of Main canal for an approximate distance of six miles.

Work on the Sutherlin Coos Bay & Eastern Railroad is being pushed rapidly.

Joe Knowles got what he went after—publicity, the greatest Oregon product.

Prineville needs more modern houses.

The Willamette Pacific expects to have rails to tidewater before the rainy season sets in.

The Sutherlin Railroad has been granted a franchise on Sutherlin streets.

The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Co. will immediately proceed to enlarge its Hillsboro plant to meet the demands of the constantly increasing offerings of milk. The new building will be of concrete 140 x 140 and when completed will give the local plant a capacity of 200,000 pounds a day.

During harvest season to save crops farmers must work 12 to 14 hours. What will an 8-hour law do to the farming industry?

A new Catholic church is being built at Adams.

The Standard Oil Co. is preparing to erect supply tanks at Lebanon making this point the distributing center for that part of the County.

The Lebanon Lumber Co. will soon begin to ship logs to their mill at that town and the mill will be run to capacity.

Wm. Kyle & Sons Co. salmon cannery at Florence has started operation and will distribute \$20,000 to the workers during the season.

Portland will soon erect another 24 classroom school at a cost of \$160,000.

The Marion County court house is to have a new heating plant installed by T. M. Barr of Salem.

The enactment of nearly thirty new laws on the ballot this year would be an industry at the expense of all other industries, says the Oregon Manufacturer.

GRADE APPLES STRICTLY THIS YEAR

Permanence of Market Depends Upon Degree of Adherence to Quality Rules

O. A. C., Corvallis, Sept.—Special pains with their grading should be taken this year by all our fruit men, if we are to retain our present markets and secure the new ones necessary to take the place of those lost by the European war. The crop is fairly large, says Professor C. I. Lewis, the Agricultural College horticulturist whose efforts to secure high standards for fruit and faithful adherence to those standards has done so much to place Oregon fruit in the front rank. His views of present conditions and how best to meet them follows:

"While our fruit crop is not so large as the 1912 crop it is larger than that of 1913. The apple crop in the entire United States bids fair to be large. The Canadian crop is good. And our European market is somewhat limited, so that it behooves us to be very careful of the trade of fruit we put on the market."

"The dry summer has caused a great deal of very dry fruit. Much of this fruit is probably too small to be profitably marketed. It would be much better to keep this small inferior fruit at home and work it into products, evaporated, vinegar, canned, than to try to market it in boxes. In some sections there is considerable fruit that has been more or less damaged by scab, insect stings, and fruit pests. A rumor has reached me recently to the effect that some of our fruit growers associations are planning to use some of this fruit in their second grade class this year."

"To use this fruit would be a fatal mistake for the fruit growers of the Northwest. On the contrary we should follow very strictly our grading rules. These rules may be secured from any of the various selling agencies, such as the North Pacific Fruit Distributors of Spokane and Portland, and the Northwest Fruit Exchange of Portland. These associations have adopted fixed grades and if fruit is sold through them it must come up to grade. If inferior fruit having worm stings, scab, etc., is loaded on the market it is going to hurt the sale of the better fruit. We will actually make more money by dumping such fruit into the river than to attempt to sell it. I would urge upon all fruit growers, and all individual growers that are working independently, to grade stricter this year than they ever did before. The future of the fruit industry demands it. Our market is undoubtedly going to be restricted, and we must look up new markets to take the place of much of the fruit that has heretofore gone to Europe. It will be only by careful grading that we can hope to secure results this year."

MUCH OF SMALL CLOUDS BETTER THAN OF DUST

O. A. C., Corvallis, Ore., Sept.—A cloddy mulch rather than a dust mulch is the ideal condition for conserving moisture during the summer. It was unfortunate, says Professor H. D. Scudder of the Agricultural College, that the term "dust mulch" came into general use among Oregon farmers, since the term is really misleading. While it is probably true that agricultural scientists had in mind a mulch of fine clods when they made use of the term dust mulch, it is evident that a good many farmers took the word in its literal sense and have tried to keep the surface of their fields covered with two or three inches of dust. During the dry season this form of surface mulch manifests considerable capillary activity, passing off considerable quantities of moisture. On the other hand, when rain falls upon it it runs together and in drying develops large cracks through which moisture fairly streams off. The most profitable cultivation is described in Professor Scudder's bulletin, "A" Report of the Eastern Oregon Experimental and Demonstration Work," as follows:

"Aside from maintaining a good mulch and killing weeds, one of the most important features of the cultivation of the summer fallow is to avoid pulverizing the surface soil to such an extent as will cause it to stop percolation of rainfall and cause the soil to run together and crust badly over winter—in other words, to avoid the much-advertised 'dust mulch'. This means that no type of cultivator should be used on the summer fallow which causes excessive pulverization. For example, the Acme harrow type of cultivator should not be used, and even the common harrow when used too often through the summer tends to create a 'dust' mulch. On the other hand, the desired cloddy mulch can be maintained by cultivating so early after a rain as to form clods, or by using the disk in the fall to throw up

clods from the subsurface soil. Of course, the fundamental requirement for producing a good mulch is abundance of humus, which, as described elsewhere, aid in maintaining the crumb and small clod structure of the surface soil and prevents, as well, crusting later on.

"The idea occasionally expressed by the farmer who is interested in trying new methods, that a surface cultivation must be given every week throughout the summer or the like, is of course just as far from being correct as that no cultivation at all should be given. Cultivation must be given, and always can be profitably given, whenever the moisture conserving mulch has been destroyed or whenever weeds appear, so that the practice is altogether governed by good judgment and no other fixed rules. In an ordinary season where the land has not been allowed to get excessively foul with weeds, two or three harrowings of the summer fallow early in the spring—one immediately after the plowing and the others whenever the weeds or mulch require them—follow by a couple of cultivations with the 'slicker' in the summer, and possibly a final cultivation before seeding in the fall, would maintain satisfactory conditions."

Although this was written concerning Eastern Oregon conditions, Professor Scudder says that the principle is general and applies equally well to Willamette Valley conditions.

FREAK LAW FACTORY WORKING OVERTIME

Several measures among the twenty-nine on the ballot are destructive to prosperity, development, contentment or orderly government. Some even threaten one and all of these public blessings. Chief among the undesirable measures are the following: The \$1500 exemption; The tax to provide public work for the unemployed; Proportional representation; Abolishment of the State Senate; Universal eight-hour day amendment; The attack on water front titles.

The thought uppermost in the minds of the public revolves around high taxes. The chief demand is for reduction in the cost of government. But the list of measures submitted promises little. Those offered promises nothing. It is a common falling as among individual lawgivers, be they czars, emperors or tinkers with direct legislation to give a stone when the people are demanding bread. (Oregonian)

TAX BURDENS DESTROY PROSPERITY

There must be a halt on taxation in Oregon before the point of confiscation is reached.

The amount of taxes collected from the people of Oregon this year will total Twenty-four Million dollars.

The net value of crops produced this year is estimated at Eighty Million (\$80,000,000) dollars.

Assuming that one person in five is a taxpayer, with 750,000 population, we have 150,000 taxpayers, or \$160 per capita for each taxpayer.

Does not this effect the high cost of living, and is it not an embargo against capital coming freely into this state?

Has not the time come to place a limit upon state and county tax levies?

Should not the activities of the legislature be limited in the introduction of bills.

In the last legislature bills were introduced making appropriations of about Fifteen Million (\$15,000,000) dollars and about half of them passed.

The next legislature should curb this industry, adopting an ironclad resolution confining introduction of bills to the first twenty days, and not allow any member to introduce more than five bills.

That line of work would help to restore confidence and prosperity in Oregon.

BASE BALL AT FAIR GROUNDS

The game between the Post Graduates who learned their business under the Wright Bros., Spalding and Anson, as against the new school of McGraw, Mack & Co. It was understood that the former club was to be composed of men over 50 or crippled, needless to say that there were many applicants. After many arguments it was agreed that the Rev. F. J. Meyer would officiate as umpire. On the toss up, the old timers took the field. When the kids seen the strong aggregation, of crimples, opposed to them, they weakened and refused to play. This left the game in the hands of the umpire, who was compelled to decide in favor of the old timers.

Score—O. T. 9—Novitiates, 0.

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DELAVERN COMET IS NOW VISIBLE TO UNAIDED EYE

State U. Professor of Astronomy Tells When and Where to Look for Rival of Halley's

University of Oregon, Eugene, September 29.—Where and when to look for Delavan's comet, which is now visible without the aid of a telescope, was explained today by Professor Edward H. McAllister, who teaches astronomy and applied mechanics at the state university. Professor McAllister advises getting up two hours before sunrise for the best view of the comet; however, it may be seen also in early evening. His information concerning the celestial newcomer is as follows:

"Delavan's comet has become visible to the naked eye within the past ten days. This comet was discovered by Paul Delavan at the La Plata observatory, Argentina, on December 17, 1913. It has therefore been under the surveillance of astronomers for more than nine months. At the time of its discovery it was about 370,000,000 miles away. It was three months farther from its nearest approach to the sun, when seen, and yet was very much brighter, than Halley's comet was when first seen in September, 1909. This indicates that the comet is really a large one, but the following circumstances will operate to prevent it from making as magnificent a display as Halley's comet:

"In the first place, it will not approach so near the earth, and hence will not cover so large an expanse of the sky unless it be very much larger than Halley's comet. In the second place, it will not approach so near the sun as Halley's comet did, and the brightness of a comet depends in part upon its closeness to the sun. In the third place, it will pass its nearest approach to the earth about October 2, but it will not reach its nearest approach to the sun until the latter part of the month, and hence when it is nearest the sun it will be receding from the earth, and so even though it may actually be very bright, it will not necessarily appear so.

"If the northwestern sky is clear in the early evening, the comet may be seen below the bowl of the 'Big Dipper', at a distance below the bottom of the bowl about one and one-half times the distance between the two pointers. Its course is in a general direction towards Arcturus, the bright red star that appears nearly due west in the early evening at this season. On October 26 it was a few degrees north of Arcturus.

"Although it may be seen in the early evening, it is near the horizon, and is often obscured by haze in the atmosphere. The best time to view it is in the early morning, two hours or more before sunrise, when it will be in the northeast, but still in the same position relative to the Dipper.

"The nearest approach to the earth will be about 147,000,000 miles, and the nearest to the sun a little more than 100,000,000 miles. The course of a comet can be predicted after a few observations of its position have been taken, but the brightness which it will assume can only be predicted in a very general and indefinite way, by considering its nearness of approach to the earth and sun. An opera glass or field glass will give a much better view than the naked eye, if first focused on a bright star."

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